

Scenario Worksheet

Practice and Scenario Description:

Information Type	Data
Region	Delta States
State	Louisiana
Discipline Group	Agronomy
Practice Code/Name	340 - Cover Crop
Scenario ID	1
Scenario Name	Cover Crop-Chemical Kill
Scenario Description	Typically a small grain or small grain-legume mix (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved herbicide a minimum of 3 weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop.
Before Practice Situation	Row crops such as corn, soybeans, or cotton are grown and harvested in mid-late fall. Fields are disked immediately following harvest, with rows in some fields being hipped for drainage. Residue amounts after harvest average 30% or less, resulting in bare soil being exposed to wind erosion and/or intense rainfall during the fall, winter, and early spring. Over the winter residue degrades and sediment/nutrient runoff from fields increases. Sheet and rill erosion occurs with visible rills by spring. Runoff from the fields flows into streams, water courses or other water bodies causing degradation to the receiving waters. Soil health (soil organic matter) declines over time as a result of tillage practices, low residue crops, and long periods of bare soil.
After Practice Situation	Typically, within 30 days after harvest of row crop, fields are planted with a small grain-legume mix cover crop, typically rye and clover. The average field size is 40 acres. Typically, the cover crop is seeded with a no-till drill. No additional fertilizer is applied with the cover crop. The cover crop provides soil cover by late fall, throughout the winter, and into the early spring. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface in the spring. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues. The cover crop is terminated with an approved herbicide prior to spring planting as late as feasible to maximize plant biomass production. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass, ground cover, soil infiltration, and plant diversity introduced to the cropping system. Cover crop residues left on the surface may maximize weed control by increasing allelopathic and mulching effect.
Scenario Feature Measure	Area planted
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	40

Cost Summary:

Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$2,331.60	\$58.29
Equipment/Installation	\$673.20	\$16.83
Labor	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mobilization	\$0.00	\$0.00
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00
Foregone Income	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$3,004.80	\$75.12

Cost Details:

Cost Category	Component ID	Component Name	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Materials	185	Crimson Clover (Trifolium incarnatum)	Legumes, Cover Crops and shipping.	Pound	\$2.25	520	\$1,170.00
Materials	334	Herbicide, Glyphosate	A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Product is typically used in these practices 340, 645, 314, 666, and 512. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Materials only.	Acre	\$11.04	40	\$441.60
Materials	198	Rye, Cereal (Secale cereale L.)	Small Grains, Cover Crops. Shipping not included.	Pound	\$0.30	2400	\$720.00
Equipment/Installation	948	Chemical, ground application	Chemical application performed by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre	\$3.93	40	\$157.20
Equipment/Installation	960	Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre	\$12.90	40	\$516.00